

THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

CO-OPERATION

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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PRIORITY LABOR NEEDS OF FARM RECOGNIZED Would Turn Nazi-held Property "Into Co-operatives"

PROBLEM OF NAZI LOOT IN EUROPE WHEN WAR ENDED

**Suggested Properties Be Made
Co-operatives Where Rightful
Owners Not Found**

"FORTUNE'S" PROPOSAL

**Restore Wrecked Co-operatives
and Hand Over "Orphan"
Properties to Them**

NEW YORK, May 19th.—Who Should Get Nazi-Held Property When the War is Over? *Fortune* magazine asks that question in the appendix of its latest special supplement, "The United States in a New World," and closes with the suggestion that the property be "turned into co-operatives".

"Greatest Revision of Property Rights"

The seizure of property by the Nazis and the growth of Nazi-owned industrial combines has led to huge acquisitions of property which *Fortune* says will call for "the most extensive revision of property rights in history".

"To keep production going," the editors of *Fortune* recommend, "United Nations administrators . . . should take charge in every business where changes are called for, and issue orders that everyone else should remain at work until discharged or replaced. . . . After the period of reconstruction and rehabilitation, the administrators should turn the properties back to their rightful owners, whenever the latter can be found."

Where that is not possible *Fortune* suggests three alternatives: "They could turn the properties over to the states for nationalization; they could sell them to competent, trustworthy private individuals, perhaps even financing such men; or we could adopt a third alternative: turn them into co-operatives."

Strong Case for Co-operatives

"There are strong recommendations for this last course," it is added. "By their very nature, co-operatives train those who participate in them in democratic methods; and while teaching self-reliance, they also teach interdependence—in a word, co-operation. These are qualities that we shall want to encourage. Moreover, while satisfying the European urge for amalgamation and integration, they also enforce competition. There have been many instances, especially in Sweden, where co-operatives have broken cartel-rigged price structures. Most important, the common people of Europe have had a great deal of experience with co-operatives, understand them, and like them."

"Before the Nazis came to power, about one-seventh of the population of Europe belonged to one or another co-operative group. The English Co-

Uncle Sam's Navy May Look After This



When Secretary Cordell Hull broke off relations with Admiral Robert, governor of the French-owned island of Martinique, Robert protested vigorously. Mr. Hull replied that relations with the admiral had become a matter for the navy. It is reported that the British Barbadoes battalion has moved closer to Martinique. So the matter stands and no doubt the navy is ready to act in due season. Robert has continued to show sympathy for Nazi-controlled Vichy, and has shown no disposition to co-operate with those who fight for the liberation of France. The harbor of St. Pierre, on the island, with Mont Pelée in the background, are seen in the picture.

BRITISH CO-OP. CONFERENCE

EDINBURGH, May 19th.—The 75th annual Co-operative Congress will meet here next month, under the chairmanship of T. Lawther, north country co-operator.

From the mouth of the Saguenay to beyond the Gulf, the shores of the St. Lawrence River, to a depth of five miles, are being "dimmed out" during the navigation season.

The Nazis have secured a firm grip on the banking systems of occupied Europe, states the Washington Office of War Information. Most of the men in control are those who financed Hitler's rise to power, it is believed.

operative Wholesale Society has grown during the war; but in occupied Europe the Nazis have confiscated co-operative properties and funds and done their best to uproot the whole idea. Indications are that they have not succeeded; that the movement will command at least as many supporters once the Nazis are removed; and that with the restoration of the physical equipment the system can be put back in working order rapidly. If the orphan properties were handed over as well, the system could begin to function earlier and might soon give to many troubled parts of Europe the stable, satisfying character of the Swedish 'mixed system' economy."

The *Fortune* supplement is entitled "The United States in a New World—IV: Relations with Europe." The editors set forth a program calling for the creation of a European Council seeking as its objectives "peace, through a common security; freedom, through a common bill of rights; prosperity through a common economic life."

TRANSFER OF MEN IS PROVIDED FOR IN RECENT ORDER

**Details of Order for Transfer
From Non-Essential to Essen-
tial Industries**

WHEAT QUOTA INCREASE

**Food Shipments to Britain
\$101,775,618 Under Mutual
Aid Bill**

(Special to The Western Farm Leader)

By M. McDOUGALL

OTTAWA, May 19th.—It is impossible to estimate the extent of the relief to the farm labor situation that will come from the new order from Selective Service for the compulsory transfer of men in specified non-essential to essential occupations.

That it will have some effect is of course certain, as the priority needs of agriculture are very clearly recognized. The transfer affects men of military age as designated by the Mobilization Regulations, roughly unmarried men and widowers (without children) from 19 to 41, who are unfit for military duties, employed in retail stores, the manufacture of wine, jewelry and other specified luxuries, in liquor distilleries, ice cream parlors and a number of other occupations. These men are required to register at employment and selective service offices on or before June 15th.

Married men in classes affected by the order as well as men discharged from the armed forces in the same groups, must register with the others, but these for the time being will not be directed to essential industries. The registration of men covered by the previous order, which included employees of liquor stores, candy and tobacco shops, service stations, etc., is finished this week, as the final date is May 19th.

Will Be Judged by Results

Because of the wide area of Canada, the returns from the registration will not be available for some days. The regulation, however, is in operation, and the Department of Labor states that further orders designating more occupations as non-essential will follow. It is believed that some effect of the policy on the farm situation will be clearly discernible within the next few weeks. Some uncertainty of its effectiveness has been expressed in sections of the press, but this has to be judged by actual results which must be shown pretty soon.

There has not been as yet very much discussion in the Commons since the reassembling of Parliament on the farm labor situation, beyond questions such as what will be the extent of the use of conscientious objectors and of prisoners of war on the farms. On the question of prisoners of war, Mr.

From \$30,000 to \$2,400,000 in Five Years

From the capital of \$30,000 with which it began operations in 1938, the Farmers' Union Grain Terminal Association (U.S.A.) has built up a net worth of \$2,400,000. It recently purchased from a private corporation 135 elevators and 38 lumber yards in the Dakotas, Minnesota, Montana, Iowa and Nebraska. This brings the number of elevators affiliated with or owned by the farmers' co-operative to 450. To achieve this expansion, the farmer patrons of the organization allowed their patronage dividends to accumulate, thus building up the reserve which made it possible.

Co-operators Ready to Sacrifice Business for Common Good in Britain

MANCHESTER, May 19th.—The Co-operative Party has launched a national campaign seeking to secure the early operation of the Beveridge Plan. Through free death benefits for members and their wives, through co-operative dividends helping members to acquire savings for emergencies and through pension schemes for employees, the movement has made noteworthy contributions to social security. Now, the co-operative insurance departments are prepared to sacrifice their business, if the Beveridge Plan is adopted, in the interests of the common good. Incidentally, the co-operative insurance society has an annual premium income of some \$7,000,000.

(Continued on page 12)



Central Alberta Dairy Pool Section

ALL ROADS LEAD TO ALIX, JUNE 15th



Spokes in the Hub of Our Co-operative Wheel . . .

Red Deer, Alberta.

Dear Members:

It was in 1938 that your Board of Directors were faced with the problem of finding ways and means of operating your condensery along sound lines. This, of course, was no easy matter but after this had been accomplished, certain definite steps had to be taken to make sure that, given efficient management, never again would this plant become any other than a profitable enterprise for your Dairy Pool as a whole.

Importance of Volume

This led to the option for purchase being taken on the creamery at Bentley. To put it in other words, after your Condensery operations had been established as a paying proposition, it still remained the duty of your Board to take every precaution that the condensery and our mother plant at Alix had the necessary and continuous supply of milk and cream. Volume is valuable to a creamery and is absolutely necessary in a condensery.

After these objectives had been reached (as far as lay within our

power) as it concerned the condensery, your Board devoted much thought to your creamery at Alix, for here was a very large plant with a very extended life line on supply and a life line which might be cut at any time, and if it ever came to that point where some adverse legislation to us become effective, and it could be, there might not be much we could do to prevent it. Alix, to be a profitable plant, all these years, was supplied with cream, some of it coming from long distances. The question mark has always been,

(Continued on page 3)

Pioneer Gratified by Progress of Pool . . .

Perhaps to no other members of the C.A.D.P. has the expansion and progress of recent years brought such gratification as to the pioneers of co-operation in Central Alberta who were the founders of the Pool, and whose loyalty and active work as builders of the Pool in the earlier days made later successes possible.

This has been made plain in letters which we have published from time to time from some of those early contract signers. It is stressed by Mr. F. Watson of R.R. 2, Delburne, who as he states was one of the first hundred, in the letter we publish below. The letter follows:

Mr. Watson's Letter

"By way of introduction, I was born near Grenfell, Saskatchewan, May 26th, 1886. I went to school in England and have been farming for the past 30 years in the Delburne district. I was married June 27th, 1916, to Lizzie Harker from Pickering, Yorkshire, England. We have raised seven children, four girls and three boys: Ruby in Calgary, Lewis stationed at Grande Prairie, Pearl, Doreen, Edwin, Rose, Frank Jr., at home or at school.

All-round Co-operator

"I was one of the first hundred to join the Alix Cream Pool and am glad it has grown to its present size and is still growing. I'm a member also of the Wheat Pool and Livestock Pool. For the past four years I've been president of the Delburne Co-operative Store.

"I am a strong believer in co-operation and I think the farmers who don't join the farmers' organizations are preventing their own progress.

"I joined the U.F.A. in the spring of 1913 and am the holder of a blue



MR. and MRS. WATSON at home

ribbon in the Red Deer Old Timers' Association. I have always been interested in raising livestock and mixed farming. But my present hobby is raising polled shorthorn cattle and Hampshire sheep.

"Wishing the Pools and Co-ops. every success, I remain,

Yours truly,

F. WATSON."

NOTICE OF DATE

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of our DAIRY POOL will be held in

ALIX

10:00 a.m., Tuesday, June 15, 1943

Business Morning and Afternoon; followed by dinner, catering by ladies of the Alix U.F.W.A. Local.

All Members and Shippers and Friends are invited

YOU ARE WELCOME
COME EARLY

CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

by order of THE BOARD

PRICE TRENDS

By The Management

Milk prices up to the present have not declined any, but it is possible that they will decline approximately 2c a pound butterfat between now and the 15th of June and then they should remain steady for the balance of the season and in October the Government subsidy of 25c a hundred pounds becomes effective.

On cream, we believe that cream prices are at their bottom or at least within 1c a pound butterfat of the bottom. About July possibly the paying price for cream might show some strength.

Won't Be Lowered

On eggs, the Special Products Board has advised us that the prices for eggs will not be lowered. As a matter of fact in recent weeks there was an increase of 1c.

You will note from this information that the prices for milk, cream, and eggs, are fairly well stabilized and there is more permanency than usual to the production of all these products. Our Government needs milk and cream and eggs badly and we trust that every member or shipper to any of our plants will see that the maximum production of these products is raised this year.

The quota for the manufacture of milk cans in Canada this year has been set at 110 per cent of 1941.

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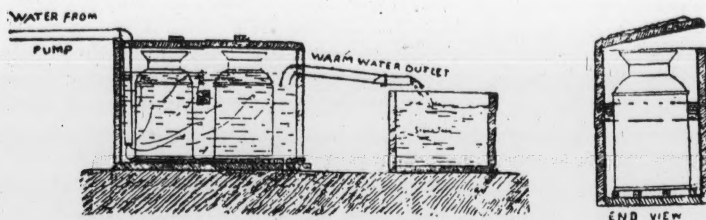
CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION

Cooling Milk and Cream

Prompt cooling of cream immediately after separation is necessary to remove the body heat and prevent the growth of bacteria, which causes souring.

Each lot of cream after separation should be cooled to 50° F. or lower and held at this temperature until the next separation, when it may be added to the shipping can. Make certain to mix thoroughly the two lots to prevent lumpiness.

An ideal arrangement for keeping the cream in the shipping can cold and sweet is to place a two-can-size wooden tank between the pump and the stock trough. All water pumped for the stock passes through this tank and provides an excellent cooling medium. The inlet pipe should extend to the bottom of the tank and provision should be made to allow the cold water to pass under the cans as well as around them. The overflow or outlet should be turned under the water to prevent a circulation of warm air. The following diagram (which we reproduce from a former issue) illustrates the principal features in such a tank.



TANK FOR KEEPING CREAM COOL WHILE HELD AT THE FARM

By shipping high quality cream, you are doing your part to hold present markets. Should better markets be secured as a result of improved quality of butter, the benefit of increased prices will be passed on to the producer.

SPOKES IN THE HUB

(Continued from page 2, column 2)

"How long will this continue?" In times like these there are many problems constantly coming up and we easily could have had a real one on production and one from which we might have been unable to recover quickly.

For several years we have realized that the only wise and sound course for us to pursue if we were looking to the future would be to purchase certain creameries if and when the opportunity presented itself. This decision was not arrived at before every possible advice had been sought and the matter viewed from every angle. As you already know, both Delburne and Elnora are now operating as Pool plants, and it would be a logical move to change Delburne from a butter plant to a cheese plant. This would enable some of the produce in this area to be deflected to Alix or Elnora over our present truck routes,

which are the most economical and practical. Furthermore, if things materialize (which might be, even before this appears in print) a milk route will be established between this point and your condensery at Red Deer.

All these steps we believe to be necessary and in the best interests of the producer, not only in the immediate territory, but will also work out to the advantage of the organization as a whole; not only from a dollar and cent angle but also from the view-point of service to the producer.

Since the consummation of these purchases, it came to the ears of your Board of Directors and Management that Stettler and Ponoka might also be available, and we were keenly interested in hearing this. I was happy to be able to tell you in the last issue of *The Western Farm Leader* that we have purchased these two plants and so comes to an end the rounding out of a fair portion of a policy adopted with the sole view of consolidation of

Member's Three Sons
All in Armed Forces

The management welcomes the opportunity to publish the following letter, which has come in response to the request made through *The Leader*, for information in regard to members of our Pool who are serving or have sons or daughters serving in the armed forces. A very large number of our members, we know, have members of their families in the forces, and we shall be glad to have the names at any time for publication in the C.A. D.P. Section of *The Leader*. The letter follows:

Mr. Parkinson's Letter

Blackfalds, R.R. 1.

Dear Sir:

As I was reading our *Western Farm Leader* I noticed where you'd like to hear from any member of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool who had sons in the armed forces. We only have three sons and they are all overseas. Francis is in the Air Force and Gerald and Gordon are in the Army. All of them have been together once since arriving in England. That was the first time for over two years and they enjoyed it very much.

It is hard for us to carry on here at home on the farm, as we have no help, only one girl (Jean) 12 years old, but the boys left they wanted to go and do their part and we didn't feel like trying to persuade them to stay here at home; but we do hope this war will soon be over and they will be spared to return to us again.

Gerald, the oldest boy, is a Sergeant now. They all seem to like their work over there. We have 640 acres of land here with about 430 under cultivation, so that means quite a bit of work.

I remain,

R. J. PARKINSON.

the area around your mother plant at Alix. Both these plants will be in the future operated as units of your Pool.

Spokes in the Hub

Personally, I am convinced of the soundness of these transactions. It is very necessary to put spokes in the hub of our co-operative wheel. Furthermore, all co-operatively minded dairy farmers within our territory will have the necessary facilities close at hand. I am looking for a great influx of new members, men and women who will vie with all our older members in cementing what must have been in the mind's eye of the founder of our Pool (Mr. Larsen) when he established our creamery at Alix. He, too, although far removed from active participation in our endeavors, will feel glad that we have been able to bring to fruition a matter he had so much at heart. For my own part, I am glad that our management and Board have been so consistent on this matter. They could far more easily have allowed it to drift. They might easily have slept until it was too late, for sometimes we sleep until it takes bombs to awaken us. Had they adopted a *laissez-faire* attitude, the opportunity might never have presented itself again, and even if it did, we as a Pool might not have been in a position to avail ourselves of it.

Let us each do his part in converting these newly acquired streams into forceful rivers all flowing in the same direction, helping to drive the large factory you have built at Alix to even better results and at the same time add to our usefulness as a producers' Co-operative in the Province and our Dominion.

Yours fraternally,

Geo. H. MacPherson

President.

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No. 10

FOOD CONFERENCE OPENS

It is good to know that the Canadian Federation of Agriculture is represented at the international food conference which opened at Hot Springs, Virginia, this week. The needs and views of the producers of primary food products in the Dominion will be set forth effectively.

In past years we have on many occasions stressed the necessity for producer representation upon all the national bodies which have been given authority to deal with farm production. The farm organizations are steadily gaining recognition, and because they have built up a powerful Federation in the Dominion, their voice is being heard. Now they are being recognized in the international field.

* * *

The conference at Hot Springs will deal with such matters as food requirements in all parts of the world, and particularly, at this time, in Europe, where the release of subjugated peoples from the Nazi-yoke will bring new and formidable problems for the United Nations. Farm production, and the means of increasing the supply of particular products, and of distributing them to all parts of the world where they will be needed, are among the subjects to be dealt with by the conference. No doubt provision will be made for the resumption of its sessions as the international scene changes. In fact, it seems likely that the conference may become a permanent part of the economic machinery for world-wide co-operation between peoples and their governments in the post-war world.

* * *

One of the consequences—we will not say necessary consequences—of the industrial revolution which brought in its train an expanding capitalism, has been the exploitation of primary producers in all parts of the world. The exchange of raw materials for manufactured products has not as a rule been carried out upon a basis equitable to the primary producer. The experience in this respect of Canadian farmers is not unique. It has been common to every part of the world where people gain the greater part of their living by primary production. The exploitation has in fact

been most serious in countries where standards of education and trained intelligence among the masses of producers have been lowest.

The truth is that the Canadian farmer, while seeking to safeguard his own interests, cannot be unmindful of the position of primary producers in other lands. If for example the standard of living of the primary producer in the Argentine is low; if he lacks bargaining power; if he is unable to carry on hopefully any kind of struggle to obtain a fair return for his efforts, the problems of the Canadian producer are aggravated. The Canadian Government, by arrangements with other Governments which should be made, can do a great deal to improve the Canadian producers' position; but the threat will remain.

* * *

Canada, as a matter of practical business, must and should make reasonable bargains with other nations in the interest of her own producers. Our Government should also see to it that prices of farm products are maintained upon a fair level in the post-war years in the home market. And while we are concerned about ceilings, perhaps of greater importance to the producer will be guarantees of floors for prices in the years to come. Such guarantees should be obtained.

All these matters command our immediate attention. But in the long run it will be a condition of the future prosperity of Canada's producers that there shall be an international New Deal. Positive planning for the future to raise the economic level of backward peoples is desirable on broadly human grounds. It is also essential to our own future well-being. To such tasks, once the vacuum caused by the war in Europe and elsewhere has been filled by supplies from the new world, no doubt the food conference will devote its attention; and it not too soon to begin to prepare the ground.

* * *

YEAR OF ACHIEVEMENT

This month the delegates of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool will gather at Alix for their business meeting. Since the last annual meeting was held the Pool has continued to expand and to add new strength to its foundations. It has acquired new plants, and it is

co-ordinating, with resultant increased efficiency, co-operative marketing enterprise over a wide field. Executive alertness and action, capable management, and loyal members, have been jointly responsible for this achievement. The Pool is today a major factor in the economic life of Central Alberta.

* * *

RAILWAYS AND WAR EFFORT

While the mechanical transformation which has converted Canada into one of the principal armories of the United Nations has been acclaimed as a miracle of production, it has not perhaps been fully realized how great has been the contribution, not only in the field of transportation, but also in that of munitions making, of the two great railway systems of the Dominion.

Production figures, of course, cannot be given, but if they could be, there can be no doubt that the railways' contribution to the equipment of the armed forces of the Allies would be found to be impressive.

In transportation they have set unheard of records. During the year 1942 alone, 150,000,000 tons of materials, food and munitions were hauled, while there was an addition of 20,000,000 to the total number of passengers carried. A very high proportion of the total number were men of the armed services and war workers, as the discouragement of all unnecessary civilian travel has been the policy deliberately adopted. Some 150,000 persons are employed by the two railways.

While the transportation systems of the enemy in Europe are under constant attack, and are being progressively ruined, on this continent they remain immune. This fact alone and the manner in which the opportunity it gives has been utilized, will have a most important bearing upon the outcome of the global war.

* * *

JOB FOR CO-OPERATIVES

The International Co-operative Congress is rightly demanding a share in the economic counsels of the United Nations. At a time when the old forces of economic privilege are mobilizing in the interest of a return to the Old Deal, it is imperative that those who stand for a new order of things shall make their weight felt.

There is merit in the suggestion made by the magazine *Fortune*, and reported on another page of this issue. It is proposed that wherever the rightful owners of properties stolen by the Nazis cannot be found, these properties should be "turned into co-operatives". Added to the property which the co-operatives possessed before the war (a great part of which has passed for the time being into the hands of the gangsters), the new co-operative enterprises which it is proposed to set up might perform a substantial part of the work of rehabilitation.

Mortgage Companies Oppose Debt Legislation

Some of the Fallacies in a Widely Distributed Booklet

By Hon. J. E. BROWNLEE, K.C., LL.D.

I have just received a copy of the booklet published by the Dominion Mortgage Loans Association in reply to the request of the three Prairie Governments for Dominion Legislation to partly replace the Debt Adjustment Acts, now inoperative because of the recent decision of the Privy Council. It is an interesting document and if it honestly speaks the views of the Mortgage Companies doing business in Western Canada, it is the strongest argument yet advanced for the need of adequate debt legislation. For it reveals a distressing lack of knowledge of Western farm conditions.



fact that until very recently we have had Provincial Debt Legislation and we still have the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. The truth is, of course, that farmers, like anyone else, prefer not to be in debt, and, excepting in the odd case, lack of income and not debt legislation has been the cause of any failure to pay farm debts in past years.

Entirely Commercial Venture

Then I wonder when we will hear the last of that worn-out argument that mortgage debts largely represent trust funds invested by loan and insurance corporations. The simple fact is of course that capital goes where it can obtain the largest interest return, and if insurance companies or loan companies invested their money in farm mortgages it was not because of any charitable interest in the farmer, but because of the rate of interest which was expected to result from the investment. It was a commercial venture entirely, not differing in the slightest from the investment of surplus funds by any other corporation. Such investments are entitled to no more consideration than credits resulting from the sale of land or farm machinery or goods from the shelf of a country store.

One of Those Extraordinary People
It recognizes that farmers experienced considerable distress during the depression period. But apparently the farmer is one of those extraordinary individuals who, notwithstanding higher costs of living, higher costs of materials, and abnormally high labor costs, can still completely recover from the effects of ten years' depression during two or three years of higher farm income.

Great stress is placed on the fact that "Western farmers are now enjoying a substantial increase in cash income. They have the benefit of a more diversified and bountiful production." No recognition is given of the fact that this increased cash income is due solely to a war demand for coarse grains and livestock, and that as yet no steps have been taken to insure the Western farmer against a disastrous decline in this form of revenue when the war ends. Nor is any recognition given to the large reduction in wheat acreage on the one hand and the accumulating stores of unsold wheat in Canada on the other. In fact I was particularly interested to read that the stores of wheat on each farm, which must be carried over because of the quota system, are really assets which make debt legislation unnecessary.

Very Old Arguments

The argument apparently is, the farmer does not need debt legislation because, although he cannot realize from half his wheat now to meet his liabilities, still at some distant future he will have this wheat to sell. No attempt is made to suggest what the farmers' position will be should the demand for livestock products fall sharply and the farmer be obliged to fall back again upon Western Canada's principal product, wheat.

Then of course there is the argument that the legislation proposed by the three Provincial Governments "would destroy Western farm credit." We have heard for the last fifteen years or more the frequently repeated argument that Western debt legislation has destroyed credit and has encouraged farmers not to pay debts. Now we have the argument that debt legislation is not necessary because farmers are rapidly paying off their debts.

The booklet says, "The majority of prairie farmers are using their increased income to improve their position by reducing their debts. Current operations are being conducted largely on a cash basis, implement debt has been greatly reduced and mortgage collections are substantially higher. Numerous farmers are paying off their mortgages entirely, some are reducing their mortgage debt by a large amount each year and others are putting their accounts in good standing."

And all this, mind you, in face of the

And of course the document entirely overlooks the fact that if, through errors in management or because of depressions or business reverses, any one of these companies or any one of their directors should be unable to meet its or his liabilities as they become due, then the Bankruptcy Act or the Companies Creditors Arrangement Act is available to insure a comparatively quick and easy method of liquidating debts which the debtor is unable to pay.

Unsuited to Farms and Farmers

Such legislation available to the business man is entirely unsuited to farms and farmers. And yet the farmer must continue to be the one class in society for whom no properly conceived legislation is available to assist him in liquidating debts and obligations incurred through no fault of his own, but because of circumstances over which he has no control.

The question of course is what effect will this booklet have upon the men who make our laws? The further question is, what attempt is being made to answer it? For it will not be easy to get adequate debt legislation through the Dominion House and the Senate.

CJ CJ Echoes from Friendly Voice of the Foothills

"CJ CJ, always to the forefront in helping out in charitable endeavors around Calgary has started out on another venture. The Calgary Greek Association are now selling tickets on a new home in Calgary located on the North Hill. CJ CJ is co-operating with the I.O.D.E. in placing the tickets in country points as well as selling them at the studios. Those who are interested can have more information by writing to the studios. Along with this effort CJ CJ is also on parade with the Police for Saturday, May 22nd. While the "Bobbies" of Calgary are busy conducting their annual plowing match, CJ CJ will take over the refreshment booth with all proceeds marked for the "Milk for Britain Fund".

"How Does Your Garden Grow" is the main topic of conversation these days with CJ CJ's Sunland Gardener giving the opinions of the experts on what's the best plan to follow in planting Victory gardens for 1943.

Another Forward Step

FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER

A farmer's success depends upon right buying as much as upon right selling. An increase in the price of wheat, oats, barley or livestock loses much of its meaning if costs of living, costs of materials and costs of labour have also increased.

In the first development of western co-operatives, attention was centred on sales—on building up marketing co-operatives. This Company was the first of such marketing co-operatives and has played its part fully in improving the conditions under which the farmer markets the products of the soil.

But early in its history it turned its attention also to the farmers' needs—binder twine, wire, flour, coal, salt, etc. Today it is Western Canada's largest co-operative distributor of these commodities and because of its activities, the Western farmer has benefitted both in quality and price.

Recently the Company has taken another forward step.

By taking over the plant of Gillespie Grain Company in Edmonton, it becomes the first co-operative in Western Canada to take in grain produced on Western farms and turn it back to consumers in the form of breakfast cereals and livestock and poultry feeds.

One more step in building up the home market.
The first Western co-operative to handle grain from producer to consumer.

Breakfast Cereal, Recleaned Oats,
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Flour, Bran and Shorts, Salt,
Sacked Grain, Hay and Other Feeds,
Livestock Feed Ingredients, Coal,
Poultry and Livestock Feeds

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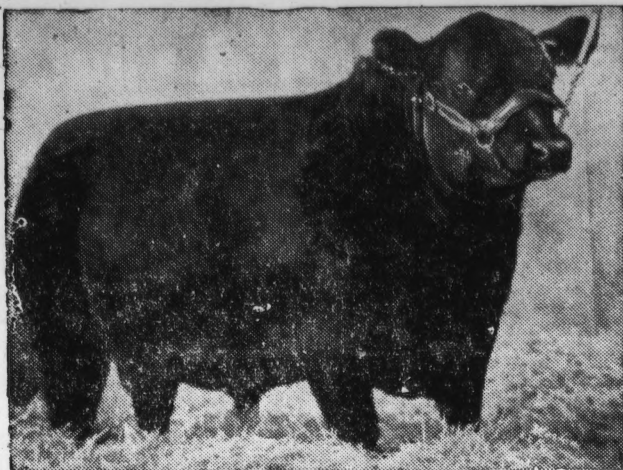
This program feature is heard every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 9:30 and gives the amateur gardener a real session of information on what's the best thing to be doing with those seeds which have been purchased for this year. The CJ CJ gardener even offers premium offers of seeds, so why not give a listen these days at 9:30 a.m.

Hockey equipment for the Canadian prisoners of war was asked for some time ago by Fl. Lt. Barry Davidson of Calgary who is a prisoner at the present time. CJ CJ has gained the answer for Barry and the boys over there. Calling on CJ CJ listeners for their usual fine support Don MacKay has rounded up more than enough equipment to fill the order. There are over 200 hockey sticks including those

of the Victoria Army, Ottawa Commandos, Calgary R.C.A.F. Mustangs and the Calgary Buffaloes. Nearly 100 pairs of skates have been collected along with a host of sundry equipment that goes into the complete outfitting of a hockey player. If the Canadian boys have another winter to spend in German prison camps they'll spend it with the equipment for their own National sport available.

The 5,000,000th bushel of wheat was recently despatched by the Canadian Government for Greek relief.

Recently evicted from his farm, Edwin Broder, of the Edmonton district, declared that on an original purchase price of \$4,800 he had paid \$5,600 and still owed \$5,600.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY DISPERSAL SALE OF GLENELG ABERDEEN- ANGUS HERD

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CALGARY - ALBERTA
Tuesday, May 25th 1943

Four Herd Sires; Two 2-year-old Bulls; 16 Yearling Bulls.
78 Females—Mature cows with calf at foot, or heavy in calf.
Herd T.B. accredited—Will be Bangs tested.

Catalogues sent on request.

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F. E. ROBERTSON,
Farm Manager, Coaldale.

JOHN McCULLOCH,
Superintendent of Agriculture, Calgary.
W. W. FRASER,
Herdsman, Coaldale.

Loss Mainly Uncle Sam's

The action of President E. R. Grace of Bethlehem Steel in voluntarily reducing his salary from over \$537,000 to \$211,645 this year was given considerable publicity in American newspapers. What was not explained was that the "sacrifice" was mostly at the expense of the U.S. treasury, which would have taken the greater part of the additional salary in income tax.

The wheat delivery quota is being raised to 15 bushels per acre as quickly as elevator space permits; Hon. J. A. MacKinnon announced on Monday.

After three years of Nazi occupation, the livestock industry in Denmark is at a low level. Hog numbers at the first of this year were down about 50 per cent from the 1939 figure, and cattle have been reduced by 13 per cent.

FEDERATION NOW POWERFUL FORCE FOR AGRICULTURE

Strength Gained Through Experience, States Priestley—Alberta Directors Attend Meeting

IMPORTANT DECISIONS

C.F.A. Represented at Food Conference—Hannam Made Managing Director

"The recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture was undoubtedly the best mid-term meeting since the Federation was formed," Norman F. Priestley stated on his return from Ottawa last week.

Lew Hutchinson (Alberta Wheat Pool), Vice-President of the Federation, and Mr. Priestley (U.F.A. Central Co-operative), a member of the Board, represented the Alberta Federation of Agriculture at the meeting. W. C. McKenzie, (Southern Alberta Co-operative), also of the Board, was unable to attend.

Background of Experience

"I was much impressed," said Mr. Priestley, "by the fact that members of the Board from all parts of Canada are exceptionally well versed in the problems of agriculture, and have behind them a great deal of practical experience in the farmers' organizations which have been in existence in the Dominion for a generation or more. One senses the respect in which the Federation is held. It is recognized as the authentic voice of Canadian Agriculture, and its influence in the economic life of the nation is growing steadily. The experience gained in the various Provinces, in farmers' organizations such as the U.F.A., and in the farmers' commercial companies, by men who know the farmers' problems from the ground up, is being capitalized and is proving very valuable."

"The meeting was almost completely representative of agriculture from coast to coast. Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario had full representation. Two directors were present from British Columbia, Alberta and the Maritimes. Mr. P. D. McArthur, sole representative of the Quebec group, expressed regret that the two French Canadian members were unable to be present. He consulted with them over the telephone in regard to some major decisions."

President and Managing Director

At the meeting the President, H. H. Hannam, was engaged as Managing Director. He will go to Ottawa at once to take charge of the National Office there, having been granted leave of absence for the balance of the year by the United Farmers' Movement in Ontario, in which he carries important responsibilities.

President Hannam reported, in behalf of the Executive, that they had suggested to the Horticultural Council and the Canadian Dairymen's Federation, and also to the two Quebec affiliates, that they increase their contribution to the funds of the Federation. The Maritime Federation has volunteered to increase its assessment from \$100 to \$350.

It was agreed to raise the amounts allocated to other Provinces as follows: Ontario from \$600 to \$800; Manitoba from \$350 to \$500, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan from \$420 to \$600 each. In discussing the desirability of establishing a broader and more liberal financial support for the C.F.A., several directors spoke in favor of seeking legislation such as has been adopted in Ontario, but providing for a compulsory levy on farmers on a per pound or per bushel of produce basis.

Representation at Food Conference
A suggestion which had been made by Hon. J. G. Gardiner, that Mr.

Pilot Plant to Open in Canada This Month

Plans to test out in Canada the possibilities of manufacture of synthetic rubber from wheat alcohol have been so far perfected that it is expected that a pilot plant will be opened this month, the Directors of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture learned at their recent meeting in Ottawa. For some time past eleven men have been devoting their whole time to experimentation in the use of cereals for this purpose and for the use of protein residue.

Hannam should attend the international food conference being held this week at Hot Springs as a member of the Canadian delegation, was approved by the Directors.

It was the consensus of the meeting that the present price ceiling policy, adopted by the Government for the purposes of the war, should not enter into post-war planning, being wrongly based. Directors were also of the opinion that Canada should make a bargain with Britain now in respect of prices to be paid for food from the Dominion in the post-war period, so that there should be no ruinous undercutting of the Canadian producers' standard of living by competitive food exporting countries.

The directors examined the new form for farmers' income tax returns, in which some changes have been secured following action of the Federation. Provision has been made to equalize losses sustained by farmers through crop failure, etc., by spreading the minus quantity over the two years succeeding a year of losses. The President will bring to the attention of the authorities the difficulties experienced by farmers in respect to deduction of income tax from casual laborers' wages.

Post-War Reconstruction

President Hannam, Roy Grant (Maritimes) and Mr. Priestley were selected as a committee to draft suggestions for circulation among the member bodies of the Federation, in regard to post-war reconstruction. The Board were of the opinion that the C.F.A. should take its part, together with other authorities and organizations, in Canada, in attempting to direct public attention to these matters. The time to make a complete blue print had not come, but there was need for analysis and clarification of ideas.

While no demand for a departure from daylight saving time will be made during the war, the meeting went on record to the effect that it is not in the interest of the farming communities.

War-time Ottawa

Mr. Priestley commented on the great change which the war has brought to Ottawa, today the hub of Canada's development as a powerful factor in the struggle of the United Nations. Accommodation is taxed to the utmost. Government buildings have risen on almost every piece of vacant property within a radius of many blocks from the Parliament Buildings. Trains crowded with commuters engaged in business connected with the war enter and leave Ottawa morning and evening. The leisurely capital of pre-war days has been transformed.

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Plenty of Grain in Farm Bins

By LEONARD D. NESBITT

The Federal Bureau of Statistics took an inventory of Canadian grain supplies early in the spring and ascertained that stocks for the five principal Canadian grain crops aggregated 1,389,511,867 bushels. These stocks were divided as follows:

	Bushels
Wheat.....	798,448,329
Oats.....	393,536,326
Barley.....	167,070,255
Rye.....	21,485,185
Flax.....	8,971,772

The accumulation of wheat supplies, of course, is a matter of long standing and the very large crop in 1942, namely 592,684,000 bushels, added substantially to the carryover.

Unprecedented Volume

Large crops of oats, barley, rye and flax were harvested in 1942 and with the percentage of wheat which could not be marketed have resulted in an unprecedented volume of grain being in farm storage.

The bureau estimated the amount of wheat, oats and barley in farm storage in Western Canada on the first of April as follows:

	Bushels
Wheat.....	357 million
Oats.....	314.5 million
Barley.....	131 million

802.5 million

This supply of grain in farmers' hands is almost equal to an annual average production, and has complicated the storage problem. Never before have prairie farmers had such a volume of grain in their own bins. They are in an excellent position in so far as reserve feed supplies are concerned, but find themselves unable to market much of this grain. If the 1943 crop is a poor one the reserve will come in mighty handy, but if it is an average one the storage problem will be acute.

Brightest Spot in Picture

The brightest spot in the picture is the prospect that the United States will need large quantities of Canadian coarse grains and also wheat to feed the greatly increased flocks and herds in that country, but the problem there

Open Business For First Time in Canada

Among many evidences of the growing importance of the livestock industry in Alberta and the West, one of the most recent is the opening up for business in Canada, with head office in Calgary, of one of the oldest and largest manufacturers of livestock vaccines on this continent, the Globe Laboratories of Fort Worth, Texas, with whom the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association, Limited, have been negotiating for the greater part of a year, and have now concluded arrangements for the handling of their products. V. F. Nielsen of Calgary is manager for Globe Laboratories, of Canada, Ltd., for the whole of the Dominion.

The Canadian National is the only North American railway building ships. In its own shipyard it turns out minesweepers and 10,000-ton cargo vessels.

The *George Washington Carver*, Liberty ship, was named after the American negro scientist who died recently. It was the third Liberty vessel to be named after noted negro citizens of the U.S.

All Yugoslavs between the ages of 18 and 35 have been conscripted by the Nazis for "frontline" service, and men from 36 to 52 are being called up for "home guard" duty, according to a Yugoslav newspaper published by the Germans.

is one of transportation. Canada's railways are already overburdened and can spare few cars to transport grain to the United States. Lake shipping is unavailable in any volume, because every possible boat is being pressed into service to carry iron ore from Minnesota down the Great Lakes.

Many people say it is better for farmers to have a large stock of reserve grain on hand in preference to empty bins. That is true. At the same time, if this crop turns out at all well, thousands of farmers will be scratching their heads at harvest time, wondering where to store the 1943 yield.

CREDIT UNION LOANS

With a membership of 46, the Maple Leaf-U.F.A. Credit Union has made loans totalling \$2,173.25. Loans in force at the end of April totalled \$681 and cash on hand \$256. Aggregate savings are \$909.

While the average weight of hogs marketed in Canada for export was 150 pounds before the war, it has now risen to 164 pounds, it is reported from Ottawa. For top quality, the weight should be between 140 and 170 pounds; hogs weighing 185 pounds or over are used in Canada.

Linseed oil, from flax, has now been processed in Canada for use as shortening, in cooking.

Can Give Saturday Evening Service for Farmers

Readers will be glad to know that for convenience of farmers during the busy season, dealers in gas and oil at country points may keep open again this year from May to October, until 9 o'clock every Saturday evening. This is an extension of two hours from the usual closing time of 7 p.m. Farmers will thus be enabled to take greater advantage of daylight hours for work on the land, before going in to town to get their supplies.

Premier Aberhart has re-entered a Vancouver hospital and his condition is "not at all good" said Hon. E. C. Manning on Monday.

WHEAT ACREAGE REDUCTION

Farmers of the Prairie Provinces, including the Peace River and Creston areas of British Columbia, who desire to divert wheat acreage to the production of any other crops or to summerfallow in 1943, may claim payment for doing so.

Payment of \$2.00 may be made for each acre by which the wheat seeded on any farm in 1943 is below that seeded on such farm in 1940. If there was no wheat on a farm in 1940 but there was wheat in 1939, the 1939 acreages may be used instead of those of 1940. Any crops or summerfallow may be substituted for wheat, but payment will not be made on abandoned lands.

Payment on any farm is limited to an acreage not greater than 80% of the total cultivated acreage of such farm.

To obtain payment farmers must make a sworn statement of claim immediately seeding is completed. **They should plan to do so NOT LATER THAN JUNE 30th.**

Any farmer who did not apply for Wheat Acreage Reduction payment in either 1941 or 1942 and intends to do so in 1943 must notify his municipality of his intention before May 31, and then make his claim after seeding.

Forms are available in the offices of the municipalities or direct from offices of the Wheat Acreage Reduction Administration in Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton.

Statements of claim may be submitted to Municipal Offices or to Offices especially arranged to receive them in localities not served by municipalities. Delay in making claims should be avoided; they may be filed immediately seeding is completed. Persons having interests in farms as landlords may submit applications at once.

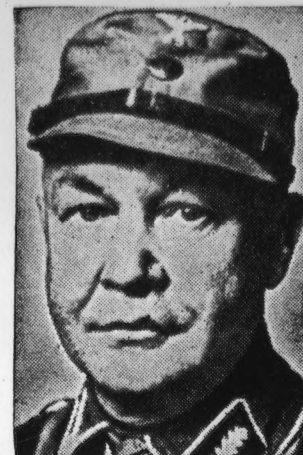
DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA

HONORABLE J. G. GARDINER,
Minister

G. S. H. BARTON,
Deputy Minister

WAR DIARY

Reaches London



Three years ago Hitler was looking forward to a triumphal entry into London. This week one of his generals got there—as a prisoner of war. General J. V. von Arnim (above), commander-in-chief of the Axis forces in North Africa until his armies cracked, was captured with other German and Italian generals when the hope of evacuation passed. There was no deliverance as in the British Dunkirk, for the Allies ruled the air and the sea. He was taken to Gibraltar and thence to England, where he was driven through London streets to his place of detention.

New U.S. Shipyard Records

American shipyards broke new records in April, turning out 157 merchant ships—more than five each day. Henry Kaiser is still leading in speed of production, the U.S. Maritime Commission states.

Canada's national income was up by over 24 per cent in the first three months of this year as compared with the same period in 1942.

be considered open. Seventy-one Axis ships sunk, 103 probably sunk, 120 damaged by Allied air force in Mediterranean, in November-May period. Twenty-seven Axis generals taken prisoner in Tunisia, announced. Two Axis ships intercepted in Atlantic, scuttled by crews. U.S. submarines have sunk 3 Jap ships, including one destroyer, Washington states; Navy Department denies Tokyo report poison gas used on Attu. Australian hospital ship torpedoed off Queensland coast, 299 lost, 64 rescued.

May 18th.—U.S. troops take important height on Attu. Berlin says Italy will be aided in defence against invasion. Nazis in violent counter-attack try to regain positions lost in Kuban peninsula some weeks ago. British, Commonwealth, casualties in all of Africa and the Middle East since the war began total 220,000; German 227,000; Italian 400,000. Axis prisoners now number 200,000 in Tunisia campaign. From Britain, U.S. bombers raid objectives in Belgium, R.A.F. attack south Germany, northern France, Belgium; coastal command bombs convoy, leaves 5 ships sinking.

May 19th.—Day and night air raids continue against Nazi rail and water communications in north-west Europe, other Nazi objectives. One Nazi bomb dropped on London. Large parts of Ruhr valley still flooded; Berlin newspapers demand reprisals on Jews, as refugee Jew said to have suggested bombing of dams. Reconnaissance shows heavy damage to Pantellaria and Sicily from allied raids yesterday. R.A.F. will bomb Rome if course of war makes it necessary. Balfour tells British House. Russian forces believed near Kerch strait; Germans continue counter-attack at Novorossisk; artillery battle in Ukraine; Davies in Moscow. U.S. troops advance on Attu.

May 6th.—First Army, U.S. Corps, open new offensives in Tunisia. Russians pound Nazi fortifications in drive towards Novorossisk. Admiralty announces loss of submarine *Sahib*, 47 of crew rescued, prisoners of war. U.S. aircraft bomb Attu in Aleutians; sink Jap cargo ship in raid of Wewak. R.A.F. set fires in rail yards at Prome, in Burma. U.S. shipments to Russia first three months 1943 twice those of same period last year; include more than million tons food, "several thousands of planes", "many tens of thousands" military vehicles, other materials; overwhelming majority reach Russia safely, states Stettinius. Stalin says Russia would sign mutual aid treaty against Germany with Poland, after the war.

May 7th.—Tunis occupied by units Eighth and First Armies, Bizerte by U.S. Corps; many prisoners taken, other Axis troops escape to Cap Bon peninsula. Russians push towards Novorossisk. Washington announces air base set up on Amchitka, in Western Aleutians. Japs advance against British positions in Burma; get bridgehead on south shore of Tungting Lake, in Hunan. Giraud proposes joint headship North African council with De Gaulle. Roosevelt sends special message to Stalin by former ambassador Davies.

May 8th.—Axis forces in Tunisia driven further back; many thousands of prisoners taken. Russians now on three sides of Novorossisk; announce 350 Nazi planes downed Thursday, to Russian loss of 24. Giraud appoints De Gaulle supporter as resident-general in Tunisia.

May 9th.—Nazis admit position in Tunis hopeless. At least 50,000 prisoners reported by Allies; Royal Navy on watch along coast. Allied planes make heavy raid on Palermo. Ankara reports movement German troops south through Balkans. Nazis impose new, stringent regulations in Holland. Moscow states 900 Nazi planes destroyed or damaged in week. British withdraw in Burma. U.S. bombers in China smash big Jap air base at Canton, following heavy raids on Hainan, Haiphong, is announced.

May 10th.—Resistance in southern sector, Tunisia, ceases; naval and air forces sink many small ships trying to move Axis soldiers away; prisoners now number 64,000, enemy killed and wounded 42,000. Stalin congratulates Allies on "brilliant victory". Russians break through outer defences Novorossisk. Tokyo states Allied submarine shelled Japanese coast. Gestapo chief Kruger shot in Poland. Nazis rush defences along south European coast. Franco puts out another peace feeler.

May 11th.—Churchill in Washington. Axis resistance in Tunisia collapsing; enemy supplies, arms, tanks, being taken; Berlin says Rommel in Germany since March. Heavy fighting at Novorossisk, many casualties both sides. Nazis raid East Anglian town. Halifax charges Nazis killed or punished barbarously 8,000,000 Poles. Swedish discontent said growing over use railways for Nazi "leave train" purposes. British forces in Burma withdraw to near Indian border. Increased bombing of Jap position on Attu reported. Giraud suggests he and De Gaulle head French military, political forces, alternately.

May 12th.—Von Arnim, Axis commander in Tunisia, taken prisoner; Allied bombing Cap Bon peninsula called off as First Army has penetrated to all parts. Wavell, also naval and air chiefs from India, Ceylon, other military heads, experts, in Washington; U.S. key men include Stilwell from India, Chennault from China. Moscow charges Nazis have taken Russians to Germany for forced labor at long hours, starvation diet. Benes in Washington, will discuss federation European nations after the war. Four U-boats destroyed, six others probably destroyed, in fight with escort ships of Atlantic convoy, Admiralty announces.

May 13th.—All organized resistance ended in Tunisia; about 175,000 prisoners (at least two-thirds Germans) taken, over 1,000 guns, 250 tanks, other supplies. Prisoners may be sent to Canada. Russians take important hill in Donets region. R.A.F. drops greatest weight of bombs of war on Duisburg; 34 planes lost. London hears of patriot attacks on German troops, communications, military establishments, in Holland, Belgium.

May 14th.—Plans, "march after march", ahead of armies being made, says Churchill in broadcast from Washington, on Home Guard anniversary. U.S. landing on Attu on Tuesday, now revealed. Following U.S. daylight bombing of Meault, St. Omer, R.A.F. and R.C.A.F. make heavy night raid on Berlin, objectives in Ruhr, Czechoslovakia; lose 34 planes. In forays over Belgium and Northern France, R.A.F., R.C.A.F. fighters destroy 24 planes, lose 8. Russians announce gains against stiff resistance at Novorossisk. Naval force shells Pantellaria, Allied bombers hammer Cagliari, Naples, Sardinia. In last six months of North African campaign 2,000 Axis planes downed to Allied loss of 770; shipping losses in moving men and supplies to North Africa 2.16 per cent.

May 15th.—Russians repulse strong Nazi assault on Leningrad. U.S. offensive on Attu said by Navy Secretary Knox proceeding satisfactorily. Allied bombers raid Kiel, motor plant at Antwerp, airport at Courtair; raid on Civitavecchia, near Rome, yesterday, reported. Axis lost 650,000 troops in African campaign. Churchill tells Chiang Kai-Chek Japs will be driven from China. Forty thousand Jews murdered or driven from Warsaw Ghetto following revolt in which 60 Germans were killed, says secretary of World Jewish Congress.

May 16th.—Allied troops in Tunisia busy transferring prisoners, gathering, sorting, enemy supplies. Giraud replaces former Bey of Tunis with relative. Hitler may abandon Italy, say two London newspapers. Moscow states 1,300 Nazi planes destroyed in two weeks, 339 Russian aircraft lost. Nazi bombers break through anti-aircraft defences, reach London. Heavy fog prevents air assistance to land forces on Attu.

May 17th.—Two large dams in Ruhr valley, the Mohne and Eder, smashed by R.A.F.; power stations, bridges, railways swept away; many civilian casualties reported. R.A.F. planes bomb seaplane base near Rome, from Near East. Church bells ring in Britain for North African victory. Tedder says Mediterranean can now



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The ten per cent war exchange tax on potatoes imported from the U.S. has been suspended until June 30th.

To save still more space in shipping foodstuffs overseas, dehydrated vegetables and fruits are now further reduced in bulk by a new process which squeezes most of the air out of the dried products. They are then wrapped in moisture-proof cellophane and sealed.

With some exceptions, wool produced on American farms and ranches which was not sold before April 25th of this year, will be bought and resold by the Commodity Credit Corporation, an agency of the Government at Washington. Purpose of this regulation is to ensure effective distribution of the wool, for war and civilian purposes, as well as to stabilize prices for the growers.

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The Malay Peninsula

One of the Areas to Be Reconquered in the War in the Pacific

(By The Canadian Institute of International Affairs)

While the heaviest blows against the Axis may be struck in the near future in Europe, the conferences of Allied leaders in Washington have been concerned also, it is believed, with the strategy of the war in the East, where reconquest of the immense areas rich in natural resources won by the Japanese must be achieved before the global war can be won. Japan's first major successes on the mainland of Asia against the Western powers were gained in Malaya, the subject of the following article. The article was prepared by the Institute from material supplied by Major J. P. Simon, honorary secretary of the Victoria branch.

THE Malay Peninsula, a long narrow prolongation of the Burmese-Siamese mainland, forms part of the geographical area known as Indo-China. From the isthmus of Kra, the most northerly portion of Malaya proper, the peninsula extends south for some 750 miles; the tip of the peninsula is the most southerly point of the Asiatic continent.

A range of granite mountains forms a somewhat off-centre backbone for the peninsula, dividing it into unequal portions. In the narrower portion, that on the western side of the mountains, are found both the greatest density of population and the bulk of the natural resources of the territory. The eastern side is said to consist largely of unbroken jungle with a scattered population. In all, Malaya has an area of about 52,500 square miles.

Three Main Groups in Population

The population has been variously estimated at anywhere between 3.5 million to slightly over 5 million. Malays make up about 42 per cent of the total, Chinese about 41 per cent, Indians 14 per cent and Eurasians and others the balance.

The traditional occupations of the Malays have been agriculture and fishing, though in recent years some have entered government service as clerks. They are said to have little or no economic sense, with the result that they have been unable to compete with the Chinese and Indians in trade.

The Chinese in Malaya have followed a diversity of occupations. Many of them worked as manual laborers in the mines and on rubber plantations, others were merchants, a few worked as government clerks and as schoolteachers, while a few were lawyers, doctors, accountants and barbers.

The Indians were for the most part plantation laborers, although a fair number were employed as clerical workers, and a smaller number were merchants and professional men.

The few Japanese followed various occupations, ranging from fishing to shop-keeping, with, of course, the inevitable Japanese photographers well represented.

Rich Prize for Japanese

From the economic viewpoint, Malaya was a rich prize for the Japanese. Not only was the territory one of the richest rubber and tin producing areas in the world, but in addition iron, manganese, tungsten, copra and palm oil and palm kernel were produced in quantity. In normal years exports were valued at about \$300 million.

Both road and rail transport favored the western half of the peninsula. The Federated Malay States Railway connected Singapore with Bangkok, in Thailand, and appears to have been laid out to serve the tin mines. Although there is a fairly complete network of roads in the western half of Malaya, there are said to be very few, and those in poor condition, in the eastern part.

Singapore was the largest port in the area. Apart from the naval base there was a commercial port with almost unlimited accommodation for anchorage, nearly 13 thousand feet of wharfage and five dry docks. Penang, at the northern end of the Strait of Malacca was the next largest port. Modern facilities and a sheltered roadstead were supplemented by wharfage at the mouth of the Prai River. On the east coast most of the ports were said to be inaccessible during the monsoon period and, in addition, navigation at any time was made difficult by reefs and sand bars at the mouths of the harbors.

Malaya was virtually a crossroads of the far eastern airways. Imperial Airways had airports at Penang and Singapore; the Dutch and Australian air services connected with Imperial at Singapore, and there was as well a Malayan system which served the peninsula. In all there were twelve important land plane bases and five seaplane bases in the British portion of Malaya.

An elevated railroad to Alaska, to avoid trouble with snow, ice and bogs, has been suggested as an after-war possibility by U.S. Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

Victory Loan quotas were reached in 115 of the 126 units of Alberta, the Provincial total being 109 per cent of the \$33,000,000 objective on Tuesday. In over-subscriptions, Brooks headed the list, with 219 per cent of its quota. Amount of the oversubscription for the Dominion will be known this week-end.

The Western Farm Leader
LEGAL DEPARTMENT
By HON. J. E. BROWNLEE
K.C., LL.D.

(Any paid-up subscriber may submit a legal question, to be answered free in this section, but not by mail.)

Replies to Enquiries

Would Think Claim Outlawed

M.C.R.—If neither the purchaser, Mr. X, nor the sub-purchaser, Mr. Y, are occupying the land, I would think any claim they might have had in the past has been outlawed and that you could safely sell or otherwise dispose of the land. If a Caveat has been filed you will have to serve the notice required by the Land Titles Act to have it removed. If anyone is occupying the land under any arrangement with either Mr. X or Mr. Y you will have to take legal proceedings to cancel the Agreement for Sale.

Community Hall

E.P.—As a community hall is expected to last for several generations it is much better to have the ownership and title in some incorporated body rather than in the name of individuals. If the title is held in the name of an individual, then proceedings have to be taken to have the title changed to a successor in the event of death. There are other important reasons why the title to a public building used for community purposes should not be held in the name of an individual.

Not Criminal Offence

O.N.O.—It is not a criminal offence for a director of a drainage district to take the minute book from the Secretary's office. From a civil standpoint he probably had no right to do so and as the minute book is the property of the district he can be compelled to return it.

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Interests of The United Farm Women

"FINGERS IN THE EARTH AGAIN"

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alberta.

Dear Farm Women:

"Doesn't it feel good to get your fingers in the earth again?" How many have been asked and have themselves asked that same question at this season of the year. And the almost unanimous reply is a warm "Yes, indeed!" To be sure there are some who know they will have very much too much of a good thing before the season is over. Despite that, there is that feeling of pleasure at the first, and there is almost sure to be voice given to the feeling if a number of women are gathered together.

Then, if the women are country women, they will pass on to the subject

of the hens that are sitting or will not sit, or to the baby chicks they have or couldn't get because of the very great demand for them, and so they will have to wait for late delivery. Then the subject might drift on to the fate of the straying turkey's nest or something pertaining to some of the young stock on the farm.

Many Without "The Boys"

This year there will be more of it in the minds of many of our country women than is usual, for probably many will be trying to do a little more than ever this season. Many, many farmers will be struggling along without "the boys" and unable to hire any help and the women, as usual, will try to come to the rescue where it is at all possible. There will be the additional urge to do so because of the plea for us all to play even more than our usual part in the production of food, not only for home consumption but to help feed those who are now at more "front line" positions than the farm. Town and city women as well will be attempting Victory gardens, as they are termed, and there will thus be this greater bond of interest between rural and urban women gathered together.

Then if they were together very long in conversation it would be found that the present state of the world's history has done more to bind them together in interest. In a very short time it would be safe to assume the conversation would drift to some form of the war's activities. It might be of some important happenings of our land or sea or air force; or news from someone far away and directly engaged therein. Again it might be the work of the Red Cross and the efforts of different communities for it. Or possibly it might turn to some of the multiplicity of behind-the-line activities. If that subject were prolonged, it would be safe to hazard comment on some work that some woman or women were doing in what had hitherto been considered the prerogative or duty of men. That subject might be prolonged, for as I said in my last letter, a new viewpoint will feature our post-war world.

Our Responsibilities as Country Women

There is one thing in connection therewith to which I wonder if we have given and are giving sufficient thought. That is, are we women going to measure up to these new opportunities, these new responsibilities? It would seem that possibly we country women on the farms are ones who should give ourselves an additional searching on the subject, for probably our personal contacts have widened less and our lives changed less than many. To be sure there is no doubt but that in some ways, our thoughts, our conversations, our interests, have widened.

If we are absolutely honest, I think we must admit that through the years we have not made as much of our opportunities as citizens of our country as we might. We have been content with purely personal interests and conversation. We have accepted opinions without question from our reading or from our men-folk. Possibly we have hidden behind the saying "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world". Whereas we know many of our hands would have been strengthened if we had stretched them out in their capacity as citizens of the community and of the wider world of which we form a part. We, ourselves, would have developed, and the occupants of the cradle would have had that same wider conception of life.

A Mother's Reflections

*It seems but yesterday I saw him ride
Along the trail, a tremulous young knight;
Subdued by little fears, inspired by pride,
His book and pail his armor for the fight.
How close the milestones stood along the way,
How swiftly were the happy school-days sped;
How coldly dawned the morning of the day
That saw the clouds of war above us spread.*

*Once more I watched him follow down the trail
And saw it wind to strange and distant lands,
Where slowly, slowly time must tell the tale
That comes in fragments to my waiting hands.
My little lad has passed beyond my ken—
He marches now a man with full-grown men.*

ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON.

Farm Home and Garden

Meat Roly-Poly will stretch the meat ration. Moisten cooked, minced meat with gravy or canned tomato or any vegetable juice, season and spread on biscuit dough; roll like a jelly roll, bake in hot oven and serve with gravy.

Asparagus is good raw in salad. Slice thinly the tender stalks, reserving tougher ends for cooking in soup or stew.

Wheat Germ Muffins: Mix and sift 1-3/4 cup flour with 3 tsp. baking powder, pinch of salt, 2 tbs. brown sugar; add 2/3 cup wheat germ; add 1 beaten egg and 1 cup milk, then 2 tbs. melted fat; bake in greased muffin tins in hot oven.

Strawberry Cream Pie: Select about 2/3 cup of the smaller berries from a pint box, remove stems, wash, simmer slowly 15 minutes with 3/4 cup sugar and 1/2 cup water. Rub through strainer, add 2 tbs. cornstarch dissolved in 1/4 cup cold water, cook slowly until it is a thick, heavy syrup. Slice remainder of berries, and pour syrup over them; stir, cool and chill thoroughly. Whip 1 cup cream. When ready to serve pie fill a baked pastry shell with the strawberry mixture and over this spread the whipped cream.

Rhubarb Oatmeal Pudding: Cover 4 cups diced rhubarb with boiling water, let stand 5 minutes, drain. Add 1/2 cup fresh water and boil 2 minutes; add 1/2 cup sugar mixed with 2 tbs. cornstarch and a little salt. Spread over this a soft dough made of 1 cup flour, 2 tsp. baking powder, 1/2 cup rolled oats, 1 egg,

1/2 cup milk, 1/4 cup sugar, 1/4 cup melted fat, lemon and nutmeg flavoring. Cover closely and cook over low heat for 30 minutes without lifting cover. Turn upside down onto serving dish and serve hot. Separate with two forks rather than cut, as the batter is very light and delicate in texture.

Cutting the brim of a felt hat to bring it up to date is best done with a razor blade, as this gives a smoother edge than scissors.

Ground Meat, raw or cooked, spoils more quickly than other meat, so it should be used promptly. Where meat is combined with starchy foods, as in stews, meat soups, it also spoils quickly.

Activities of Farm Womens' Locals

Badger Lake U.F.W.A. this spring sent a package to each boy from the district in the armed services.

West Vale U.F.W.A., near Heart Valley, raised \$59.95 for the Red Cross by a social evening held earlier in the spring.

Hillside U.F.W.A. recently turned in to the Red Cross 18 babies' night-dresses and 4 pairs of socks; they also contributed \$8.50 to the Prisoners of War Fund.

A very fine meeting of Stettler-Warden U.F.W.A., with Mrs. Sam Martin leading the discussion on young people's work and Mrs. Ray Armstrong speaking on current events, is reported by Mrs. R. Price, secretary.

Sympathy of their friends is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Erickson, Brooks, in the death of their infant son. Mrs. Erickson is secretary of Sutherland U.F.W.A. Local, and Mr. Erickson was formerly secretary of Sutherland U.F.A.

Preparation for the post-war world is not all a matter for others; it is for us ourselves in what might seem very small fields.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELIA SPENCER. Reading of original spring verses created amusement at the last meeting

STIFF, SORE MUSCLES?



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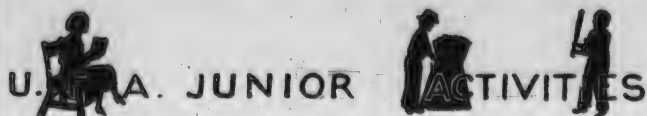
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OUR JUNIOR CONFERENCE

Dear Juniors:

Just a final reminder to those planning to attend Farm Young People's Week, June 3rd to 11th, to register at the Extension Department of the University as soon as possible. Also be sure to get a return ticket whether you travel by bus or train. There are no special rates this year.

We hope all delegates are giving some thought to the election of officers for the Junior Branch of the U.F.A. which takes place during Farm Young People's Week.

Junior Program

The Junior Program for 1943-44 will be in the mails within the next week or so. Each Local will receive one copy but may secure further copies by writing to Central Office in Calgary. We hope you will enjoy the topics chosen.

"Not Rationed"

We don't need coupons for kindness, It's a joy that with all we can share; We don't need coupons for sympathy, Though it helps every one everywhere.

Let us face our troubles with cheerfulness,

And courage for all of our needs; Develop our love with prayerfulness,

of Starline U.F.W.A. (Claresholm), writes Mrs. M. Mosley, secretary. Mrs. O'Neil read an interesting account of the Alaska highway, and later wool for Red Cross sweaters was distributed.

Members of Browning U.F.W.A. (Edgerton) are working on quilts for the Red Cross and for the Navy League, reports Mrs. W. C. McPeak, secretary. They have sent a second box of clothing for Russian Relief. They are contributing prizes in a Victory Garden contest, and gave \$5 to the Junior Conference Fund and \$6 to the Prisoners of War Fund.

Topics for papers and discussion at recent meetings of Carstairs U.F.W.A. have included Nutrition, the Atlantic Charter, Music and a book review. A number of social evenings held during the winter drew large crowds, writes Mrs. S. C. Riddle, secretary; the Local has done a good deal of work for the Red Cross and contributed \$13 in cash.

Sugar for Home Canning

One hundred million pounds of sugar will be available this year for Canadian housewives for home canning purposes—a little less than half the aggregate asked in the applications recently filed. In the Calgary district, the ration for canning will be 10 pounds per person; the Edmonton board have set the rural ration for that district at 11 pounds.

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And turn it to practical deeds. Charity, too, is unrationed, Its store is unending and free, And though, as a word, it's old-fashioned,

Its meaning's as plain as can be. These gifts are a store house of treasure On which we may draw without end; God has given them free, without measure,

That so we may share with a friend.

Yours sincerely,

EILEEN BIRCH,
Secretary.

Junior News Items

Ruth Higby, Dave Bricker and Arnold Albertson were chosen as delegates to Farm Young People's Week by Conrich Junior U.F.A., at their May meeting. Arrangements were made for a dance on May 28th and for another meeting on May 29th.

Following a discussion on photography at the last meeting of Fleet Juniors, two time exposures were taken which turned out quite well, reports Norma Hallet, secretary. A committee was set up to select a delegate to Farm Young People's Week.

Instead of appointing a delegate to attend Farm Young People's Week next month, Carstairs U.F.A. Local asked all those interested to write an essay on "The Value of Co-operatives to Rural Life". U.F.A. Central Office judged the essays, and the winner, May Mickelson, was appointed delegate. It is believed that more Locals will follow this excellent plan next year.

Baby Escapes Nazis



This Norwegian baby was found on the doorstep of a Swedish house near the Norse border. The baby's father was arrested by the Gestapo. His mother fled to Sweden, but was forced to leave the baby behind. Friends took the child, pursued by Nazi patrols and bloodhounds, over ski trails to safety in Stockholm. In Sweden public opinion is turning more and more against the Axis, as new tales of Nazi terror come from across the border.

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The Western Farm Leader PATTERN DEPARTMENT



for instance, to make the skirt, and new, contrasting fabric for the jacket.

Pattern 4423 comes in women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 requires 3-1/2 yards 35-inch fabric.

Co-operative Sales Up 25 Per Cent

(Co-op. League News Service)
CHICAGO, May 19th.—Sixteen regional co-operative wholesales affiliated with National Co-operatives, Inc., had combined sales of \$103,488,956, and net savings of \$3,764,018 in 1942, it was reported at the annual meeting here recently. Sales were over 25 per cent greater than in 1941. National Co-operatives is a central purchasing agency for the 16 regional wholesales which are owned by 2,539 local co-operative associations with an aggregate membership of 874,324. Principal products handled are petroleum products, food, lumber and fertilizer.



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OTTAWA LETTER (Continued from page 1)

Mitchell said that common sense would be used in dealing with this matter. He promised a statement later. On the general question of farm labor, Mr. Mitchell told the House that his Department was entering into farm labor agreements with all the Provinces "to organize more effectively the manpower already engaged in agriculture, and to recruit, transport and place on farms during 1943-44 laborers, whether male or female, suitable for farm work, to the end that agricultural production objectives may be attained."

The Dominion gives financial assistance, sharing the cost of the programs on a fifty-fifty basis except where workers are moved from Province to Province, which is a Dominion affair as far as costs go. The administration of the programs is largely in Provincial hands, but the facilities of the employment and selective service offices are available as an aid. An agricultural adviser has been appointed for each region across Canada, one for each Prairie Province, "to see that the farm labor activities of local offices are co-ordinated with those of the Dominion-Provincial program in each Province."

Dominion's Contribution Increased

Last year there were agreements with only six Provinces. This year there will be an agreement with each one, the same in principle in each case but differing in detail according to local conditions. Last year the Dominion's contribution was \$164,000. This year it will be over \$500,000. In addition, said the Minister, "the Dominion is prepared to spend up to \$300,000 to move harvest and other farm laborers from one Province to another. Last year the appropriation for this was \$250,000. Last year's arrangements covered fruit, vegetable and grain harvests. "This year the aim is not only to meet the extra labor needs for seasonal peaks, but to meet the more urgent and more difficult problem of supplying steady experienced help for the greatly expanded dairy and livestock production."

The Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. MacKinnon, has announced an increased quota of wheat for the 1942-43 crop to 15 bushels an authorized acre, "as quickly as elevator space permits". About 800 points, he said can be increased to 15 bushels almost immediately. The increase from 14 to 15 bushels was considered necessary to bring the permitted deliveries to 280,000,000 bushels. In relation to 1943-44 the Minister said

It is illegal to sell certified seed potatoes for any other use than planting, according to a recent order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

A sugar plant at Chatham, Ontario, will remain closed this season because of the small beet acreage contracted for by farmers of the district.

A second additional payment recently sent out to sugar beet growers in Southern Alberta brought the total to date for the 1942 crop to \$7.95 per ton.

Several Alberta hatcheries are reported considering operations until the early fall months, present demands continuing to be far in excess of hatching capacity.

Three thousand coal miners now working in other industries are being transferred to mines, and steps are being taken to open up new coal deposits in Western Canada and in Nova Scotia, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell announced on Tuesday.

the authorized acreage for wheat delivery would be closer to 20,000,000 than 19,000,000 the authorized figure for 1942-43, the difference being mainly due to the "700,000 acres (approximately) authorized acres on farms which seeded no wheat in 1942-43."

Western farmers would begin the new season, he said, with 200 to 225 million bushels of wheat on farms, whereas they had practically none at the beginning of last season. With an ordinary crop this season the authorized wheat acreage will therefore "be more effective in 1943-44 than in 1942-43, and a fourteen bushel quota should bring out as much wheat this season as a fifteen quota in 1942-43."

Food Shipments to Britain

During the discussion on the Mutual Aid bill providing for an appropriation of one billion dollars for shipments to Allied nations covering equipment and munitions of war and foodstuffs, it was stated that in the calendar year 1942, when the billion dollar gift to Britain was in effect shipments of agricultural and vegetable food products to Britain amounted to \$101,775,618. Included in this were exports of 90,086,714 bushels of wheat valued at \$77,518,820 and 4,666,781 barrels of flour amounting to \$20,742,992. Exports of animal products totalled \$158,646,446 including 5,249,519 cwt. of bacon and hams worth \$99,723,878. Egg shipments amount to slightly over \$9,000,000.

The Wheat Situation

By LEONARD D. NESBITT,
Superintendent of Publicity,
Alberta Wheat Pool

The United States is not going to produce a large wheat crop this year. This statement is made on the strength of the estimate of production recently made by the United States department of agriculture.

The winter wheat crop indicates a yield of 550 million bushels as compared with 703,253,000 bushels last year. Average production in the ten year period 1932-41 was 515,181,000.

Winter wheat was sown last fall on 37,482,000 acres compared with the ten year average sowing which was 48,015,000. Winter damage has reduced the area remaining for harvest this year to 33,310,000 acres.

Winter Wheat Main Crop

Of course, the United States spring wheat may turn out better, but the main crop there is the winter wheat. The long time average crop of spring wheat is around 175 to 200 million bushels.

In Western Canada the crop is very late and unseasonably cold weather has prevailed over the whole area. The Federal Bureau of Statistics has indicated a cut in the wheat acreage of 25 per cent. This looks high but the late season may justify the figures.

In Alberta 47 per cent of the wheat was seeded and 21 per cent of the coarse grains on May 15th. Out of 369 points reporting to the Alberta Wheat Pool, 290 indicated sub-soil moisture was good, 75 reported such moisture to be fair and 4 points reported poor.

Ontario Act Gives Power To Collect Dues to O.F.A. Through Municipal Taxes

Legislation passed by the Ontario Legislature at its recent session provides for the collection of membership fees of each County Federation of Agriculture by the townships (municipalities), if instructions are received from a ratepayer to have the dues so collected. The plan is entirely voluntary. The farmer's instructions, once made, will apply automatically from year to year unless revoked by him, but he is entirely free to revoke them. The plan may be put into effect upon request in writing of 25 township ratepayers. Fees will be turned over to the County Federation. Each County Federation is part of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture. Membership fee is to be one-fifth of one mill on the farm assessment. This will work out at 20 cents on each \$1000 assessment; and thus a farmer with \$5000 assessment would pay \$1; one with \$8000 assessment would pay \$1.60. It is estimated the fee will average \$1 per farm.

The legislation was asked for by the Ontario Federation of Agriculture.

RUMI PLAN TURNED DOWN

WASHINGTON, May 19th.—Following President Roosevelt's announced opposition to Rumi plan for income tax "forgiveness", the House of Representatives has turned down the Senate bill for adoption of the plan in a modified form.

Farmer Must Register if Killing For Own Use

Farmers killing livestock for their own use when meat rationing is in effect, will be required to register with the nearest local ration board, and at the end of each month will have to send in one coupon for each two pounds of meat consumed in the household. Where a farmer supplies meat to another farmer he will collect coupons to cover half the quantity of meat he supplies; for 10 pounds of meat, for instance, he will collect 5 coupons.

Livestock Market Review

CALGARY STOCKYARDS, May 19th.—The cattle market is holding steady after a decline. Good to choice butcher steers are \$11.25 to \$12, common to medium \$9.50 to \$11; good to choice butcher heifers \$10.75 to \$11.50, common to medium \$9.50 to \$10.50; good cows \$8.50 to \$9.25, common to medium \$7 to \$8 with canners and cutters \$5 to \$6.50. Good bulls are \$9 to \$9.75, common to medium \$7.75 to \$8.75; good to choice veal calves \$12 to \$13, common to medium \$10 to \$11; good stocker and feeder steers \$10.25 to \$11, common to medium \$9 to \$10. Hogs are \$15.40 B1's at yards and plants, sows \$10.75 liveweight at yards, \$13.40 dressed at yards.

EDMONTON STOCKYARDS, May 19th.—Prices declined somewhat after a fairly active week. Good to choice fed calves are \$11.50 to \$11.75; good to choice steers \$11.50 to \$11.75, common to medium \$9.50 to \$11; good to choice heifers \$10.50 to \$11, common to medium \$8.50 to \$10.25; good to choice light cows \$9 to \$9.75, heavy \$8.50 to \$9, common to medium \$7 to \$8.50; canners and cutters \$4.50 to \$6.50 with bulls \$8 to \$9. Stocker and feeder steers are \$8 to \$10.50, cows \$8 down. Good to choice vealers are \$12 to \$13, heavy and common \$12 down. Hogs basic for coast shipment are \$15.90, locals \$15.40, sows liveweight at yards \$10.60, feeders \$11.75, good light feeders upto \$13. Good lambs are \$12.50 to \$13.25, sheep \$8.50 down.

Dairy Market

First grade prints are quoted at 34 cents with butterfat 30 cents plus 8 cents subsidy. On May 17th Toronto was quoted at 33 cents and Montreal at 33. Alberta production for the week ending May 8th was 668,227 pounds of butterfat as compared with 565,624 pounds for the same week last year, an increase of 18.9 per cent.

The Vancouver price for butter, solids, is 33 cents.

Meat rationing in Canada will commence on Thursday next, May 27th. Two of the brown coupons marked "Spare A" will become valid on that day, and two more on each succeeding Thursday. Each coupon will be good for half a pound to one and a quarter pounds of meat, depending on whether or not it is boneless. Coupons will be good for from two to six weeks.

Four councils were set up by the food conference which opened at Hot Springs, Va., on Tuesday, under Chinese, Russian, British and Brazilian chairmanship. The president of the conference is an American. The councils will study and report on food needs; production and means of increasing it; distribution problems; and the continuance of the work of the conference.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

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Nutritive Requirements of Swine

By The Western Farm Leader's Graduate Veterinarian

Swine are economical converters of feed into body tissue, growing rapidly to market weight at 5 to 8 months of age and breeding when younger than most farm animals. Their ration is made up largely of concentrates with a small proportion of roughage.

Until well within the present century it was thought that practically all they needed were carbohydrates and fats to supply energy, with enough protein to build and maintain body tissues. Early work on nutritive requirements was based on this viewpoint. Then it was found that proteins are different, and that some—the zein of corn, for example—lack amino acids essential to the animal body. Finally, a growing list of minerals and vitamins came along to complicate the picture.

Promoting Most Rapid Weight Gain

The earlier interest in energy requirements has been largely submerged in the United States by the general use of self-feeders for hogs. Instead, the problem now is to find the feed mixtures that will promote the most rapid and economical gains in weight, and this is to no small extent a problem of proteins, minerals, and vitamins. Energy standards are nevertheless very useful in measuring the effects of improvements in rations.

In 1917, Armsby concluded that the net energy required for maintenance by swine was 1,199 calories a day per 100 pounds of live weight. Different formulas or equations have been devised since then for figuring maintenance requirements, and several tables have been worked out. After maintenance requirements are met, there are additional requirements for growth and fattening. Total energy requirements, including maintenance, growth, and fattening, have been expressed in a number of standards. It is difficult to make such standards precise for various reasons, and most of them permit a wide latitude in feed allowances.

It has been demonstrated that the lean tissue of the carcass can be maintained or even increased by restriction of the energy intake. Further experimental work with restricted diets might result in better information on dietary balance and economical feeding.

Protein Most Practical Concern

The problem of protein requirements is of more practical concern than that of energy requirements. The discovery that a diet of corn alone supplies too little protein, qualitatively and quantitatively, has been of major importance in hog feeding. Since a good deal of the protein supplement in the hog's ration must be purchased, there is a powerful reason to meet protein requirements economically.

The amount of protein actually used in the hog's body can be determined rather accurately; so can the protein content of different feeds. But this is only the first step. Not all the protein in a given feedstuff is digestible—only 60 to 90 per cent of it, for most common feeds. And not all the digestible protein is biologically usable in building tissue. Many proteins have a biological value not much over 50 per cent. For example, according to one study, a growing pig weighing 100 pounds required 0.029 pound of protein for maintenance and 0.103 pound for growth, or a total of 0.132 pound daily.

In the ration of corn, middlings, and tankage, only about half of the total protein was biologically usable—so twice as much protein would have to be fed as the hog required. Again, of the total protein fed, only two-thirds would be digestible—so half again as much would have to be added to take care of this factor. Thus, to meet a requirement of 0.132 pound of protein, the farmer would have to feed 0.132x2x1½, or 0.396 pound. As in the case of energy, various

standards for protein requirements have been worked out by different investigators in Europe and the United States. Some are low, some medium, some high. Experimental work indicating that the rate of gain of growing pigs increases with a larger protein content in the diet suggests that medium-high standards should be used in general.

Calcium and Phosphorus Chief Minerals

The body of a 225 pound pig contains 5 pounds of some 13 minerals. Calcium and phosphorus make up more than 2-1/3 pounds of the total, and it is imperative that they be supplied in adequate amounts. In the gaitrous areas it is necessary to supply iodine, especially to the pregnant sow. Suckling pigs that do not have access to some source of iron and copper besides the mother's milk develop anemia unless those minerals are supplied in small amounts. Mineral mixtures that will meet a possible deficiency may be procured and fed at the rate of 1 or 2 pounds to 100 pounds of feed.

Experimental work so far shows that swine need vitamins A and D, riboflavin, nicotinic acid, two other fractions of the vitamin B complex, and probably vitamin B1. Lack of vitamin A will produce night blindness as well as retarded growth and other physical symptoms, including impaired reproduction. A suggested minimum requirement is 1 to 1.3 milligrams of carotene. Lack of vitamin D produces rickets and poor growth. Sunshine will prevent this condition; sun-cured alfalfa is a useful source of vitamin D in winter. Much work needs to be done before the requirements of hogs for the B vitamins are known.

Common feeds that have high protective value in hog rations include skim milk, buttermilk, whey, tankage, meat and fish meals, and leafy forages.

With self-feeding, hogs need plenty of water at all times if they are to consume enough dry feed to make the most rapid growth.

Sees Post-war Value in Agricultural Committees

Pointing out that local committees of farmers set up in the Prairie Provinces have worked out ways and means of achieving more efficient production with less labor and equipment, Dr. K. W. Neatby, Director of the Agricultural Department of the North-West Line Elevators Association, expresses the hope that these committees will be permanent and not just for "the duration". They can serve as useful links between agricultural scientists and other farmers, he states, and also encourage the exchange of good ideas between farmers. In the future this need not mean less wheat, for example, but can make possible production of as much on fewer acres.

Dr. Neatby quotes an Australian farm paper to the effect that while many war measures disturbing farming are temporary expedients, not to be tolerated any longer than necessary, others represent long overdue advances in the industry; most notably "district agricultural committees," which are "machinery ideally suited" to farming needs. One valuable role for such committees, he believes, is the zoning with the assistance of professional agriculturists, of agricultural production in relation to soil, climate and probable markets; another, "a long term soil-conservation measures."

Unless coal supplies are increased, the war effort and the life and health of the nation will be imperilled, stated Prime Minister Mackenzie King on Monday in declaring a national emergency to exist in the matter of coal production. Other action will follow, it is expected, to deal with the emergency.

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Veterinary Questions and Answers

Paid-up subscribers may submit veterinary questions.

Calves Have Diarrhoea

G.D., Hillsdown, Alta.—Calves that are fed whole milk have had diarrhoea for several weeks, also ones that are fed half whole and half skim milk. These calves also get greenfeed and hay. Please advise what can be done.

Ans.—Withhold food for at least twenty-four hours, allowing plenty of water. You could try the following: One cup of browned flour, half cup of baking soda, one tablespoonful each of powdered ginger and powdered cinnamon. Mix to a sticky paste with honey and smear a tablespoonful on teeth three or four times a day.

May Be Lump Jaw

Mrs. A.A.N., Endiang, Alta.—I have a year old calf. This winter lumps began to form on the neck and jaw and grew rather large, so I cut them open and a lot of pus came out. More lumps formed, and now the cow is getting lumps on her neck and jaw. What would this be? And if you think it would be T.B., where and how would I get her tested. One cow and the calf are all I have.

Ans.—This may be lump jaw (actinomycosis) caused by a vegetable fungus and is contagious. Would advise you having your Veterinary examine this cow.

Pig Has Piles

J.B., Strome.—Please advise if there is any help for pig two months old that appears to have piles?

Ans.—Ordinarily piles or eversion of the rectum can be readily corrected by having your veterinarian replace the tissue in their normal position, then pacing a stitch or two across to hold it in place until it heals.

Ringworm in Calves

W.L., Wetaskiwin.—What treatment do you advise for ringworm in calves?

Ans.—Apply tincture of iodine, painting over affected parts. Keep away from eyes.

Lumpy Milk

C.G.G., Bentley.—What can I do for a cow that gives lumpy milk?

Ans.—Give one tablespoonful of saltpetre once daily for a few days. Reduce feed. Do not use milk.

Warts on Nose and Mouth

L.A., Acme.—I have a colt that has several small warts around nose and mouth. Would you let me know what I can do to get rid of them?

Ans.—Give one tablespoonful of Fowler's solution three times a day; also apply some over warts.

Drying-up Mare

F.C., Carmangay.—What is the best way to dry up a mare that has lost her colt?

Ans.—Milk udder morning and night, leaving a little milk in each time. If necessary apply camphorated oil twice daily.

WHAT AFRICA COST AXIS

WASHINGTON, May 19th.—The African campaign cost the Axis 950,000 men, killed or captured, said Prime Minister Churchill in addressing Congress today, over 2,000,000 gross tons of shipping, 8,000 aircraft, 6,200 guns, 2,550 tanks and 70,000 trucks.

JOIN THE WHEAT POOL

During the present crop year Alberta Pool Elevators will pay a patronage dividend of 1/2 cent a bushel cash and 3/5 of one cent in elevator reserves on deliveries to Pool elevators during the crop year 1940-41, as well as one cent per bushel cash on deliveries during the crop year 1941-42.

It is necessary to become a member of the Alberta Wheat Pool in order to qualify for a patronage dividend. To become a member, a farmer must have delivered at least 500 bushels of grain to a Pool elevator since August 1st, 1935, and must be the owner of at least \$5.00 of reserves.

Farmer patrons of Alberta Pool Elevators who delivered grain in 1940-41 and 1941-42 but who are not Pool members should make arrangements to become members before May 31st, of this year, in order to qualify for patronage dividends.

If you want further information and application forms, see your local Alberta Pool Elevator agent.

Alberta Wheat Pool

Says Could Profit From British Experience

American factories could profit by British experience, which has been that one sure way to increase war production is to provide good, cheap meals for workers, stated the Office of War Information, Washington, recently. In Britain, every plant with 250 or more workers is required to have restaurant or food canteen facilities, where employees can get well-cooked meals at about 20 cents. The concern of Great Britain with this matter, states the O.W.I., "has paid large dividends in the health and morale of her people."

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Dog Is Paratrooper



Chang, Great Dane, the mascot of the Canadian Parachute Battalion.

MUSTARD AND CRESS

By SYDNEY MAY

Hello Folks!

We would like the gents at Ottawa to tell us how we are to get our hens to produce more eggs under the following circumstances:

1. Government regulations prevent delivery of small quantities of coal oil needed for heating.
2. It is impossible to get small quantities of coal or wood delivered nine miles from Calgary.
3. It is impossible to get 1,000 shingles delivered to keep the chickens dry. (Gov't regulations.)
4. Government regulations forbid us to get much needed supplies on credit terms that we can afford to pay.
5. Canned or powdered milk, owing to government regulations, is unavailable.
6. Calgary Street Railway charges double fare when we have to go to town to buy food and other commodities.

In short, how can we produce more eggs when the Government is doing everything it can to prevent us?

Funny the effects of this war.
Now that the gals have everything at their finger tips there is a shortage of manicurists.

In a recent police court case, tea-cup reading was described as a racket. And we thought it was just saucer-y.

VERSES TO BE SENT TO HOSPITAL WITH FLOWERS FOR THE SICK

(Requested by "Florence", of Calgary)

*Though heavy is the cross you bear
Of weariness and pain,
Oh, let these blossoms, rich and rare,
Remind you that from dull despair
You will arise again.*

*And if some tears should dull the hours,
They will not fall in vain,
Remember that in nature's bowers,
It is the parched and drooping flowers,
That welcome most the rain.*

*Perchance you are too ill to weep,
And friends seem on the wane,
Lo, there is One o'er you will keep
A ceaseless vigil, tender, deep—
The Power behind the pain.*

*The fragrance of a garden fair
The scent of country lane,
Could never be e'en half as rare
Had they not known the loving care
Of Him Who sends the rain.*

*And so these lovely blooms receive
And hark to their refrain—
"If you in Him will but believe"
Like drooping flowers you shall achieve
The power to rise again.*

London Customers' authority declares that vanity makes women smugglers. Maybe, but as Cynical Gus remarks, nowadays they don't seem to hide much.

ALBERTA LIMERICKS

(Wiste)

Now little Nan Nankin of Wiste,
She vows she has never been kissed;
And that explains why
With the years rolling by
For a missis she's always been missed.

TODAY'S DEFINITION

Winter Daylight Saving—Lengthening the waking hours of darkness in the morning trying to save daylight that doesn't exist in the evening.

And that reminds us that down east a campaign against daylight sav-

ing is developing. Ah, well, we shan't lose any sleep over it.

"Big Tanks Parade in Moscow"—headline. In Calgary they just stagger along.

According to the Bad Egg of Crow's Nest, some of these price ceilings need white-washing badly.

Nunno, Algonon, we can't think where you got the idea that a Liberal Government is one that is liberal to its friends.

Sounds kind of funny, but the Reds are making things look black for the Nazis.

TODAY'S BRIGHT THOUGHT

Honest confession may be good for the soul, but a lot of girls would lose their sweethearts.

We see by the papers that at a wedding in those grand old United States, the officiating justice recited the service in verse. Ah, the bride's marriage lines.

A Hollywood despatch declares that Professor Einstein now has an entirely different theory of the heavens. We just knew that as soon as he got among some "real" stars his viewpoint would change.

According to a medical expert, the majority of twins are born at noon. Goody! that gives pop a chance to do some daylight raving.

"Pigs Lead to Discovery of Large Still"—headline. The squealers!

Says Wally, our incurable bach.,
The wise guy who wrote "All's fair in love and war," probably knew that at some time or other the sweet young things would supply the powder and the men pay the shot.

O.K. BROTHER

Dear Musty: Have you ever noticed that people who think they are the whole cheese, may prove to be the old cheese? Figure it out for yourself.

—R. J. Snead, Malahat.

And Nan of Nanton wants to know if a rubber cheque can be regarded as inflation. We dunno, Nan, but it certainly can get you a stretch.

THIS IS TERRIBLE

Li'l Goldilocks, our office vamp, thinks all this talk about the Beverage Plan is a lot of hooey when the darn drinks have just been rationed.

Sounds curious, but if the farmers fill the British quota, a lot of guys despite high wages, won't be able to bring home the bacon.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH

Wrestlers who fight in frame buildings shouldn't throw matches.

In these days of shortages it's pretty hard to be a "big butter and egg man".

DARN IT, WE'RE OUT OF TEA AGAIN.

A smaller number of farms were held for sale at the end of 1942, by Federal Land Banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, in the U.S., than at any time since 1929. The Banks have been active in trying to dispose of the properties upon which they were forced to foreclose in former years, comments Governor Black of the Farm Credit Administration, "but the real reason for increased sales is the more prosperous condition of agriculture and a good farm real estate market."

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B. Rocks, R.I. Reds		
& N. Hamps.	12.00	20.00
"SPECIAL SELECTS"		
W. Leg.	\$11.25	\$23.00
B. Rocks, R.I. Reds		
N. Hamps.	12.50	21.00
Heavy Cockerels		11.00
W. Leghorn Cockerels		3.00

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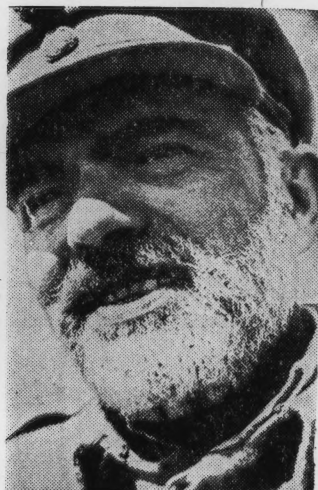
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Greek Warrior



Col. Chistodoulos Gigantes, bearded warrior, was in command of the "sacred squadron" attached to the British Eighth Army in Africa. The squadron was made up of men and officers who escaped from Greece and it helped to chase Rommel from Egypt to Tunisia.

No Longer Rationed

Twelve new items have been added to the five originally exempted from the Wartime Price and Trade Board order rationing farm machinery. The new exemptions are: sickle knife grinders, incubators (150 eggs or under) brooders, pump jacks, wood well pumps, barrel and cistern pumps, churns and sprayers, wheelbarrows, electric fence controllers, hand operated seeders, cultivators and weeder and hay forks and their slings and attachments.

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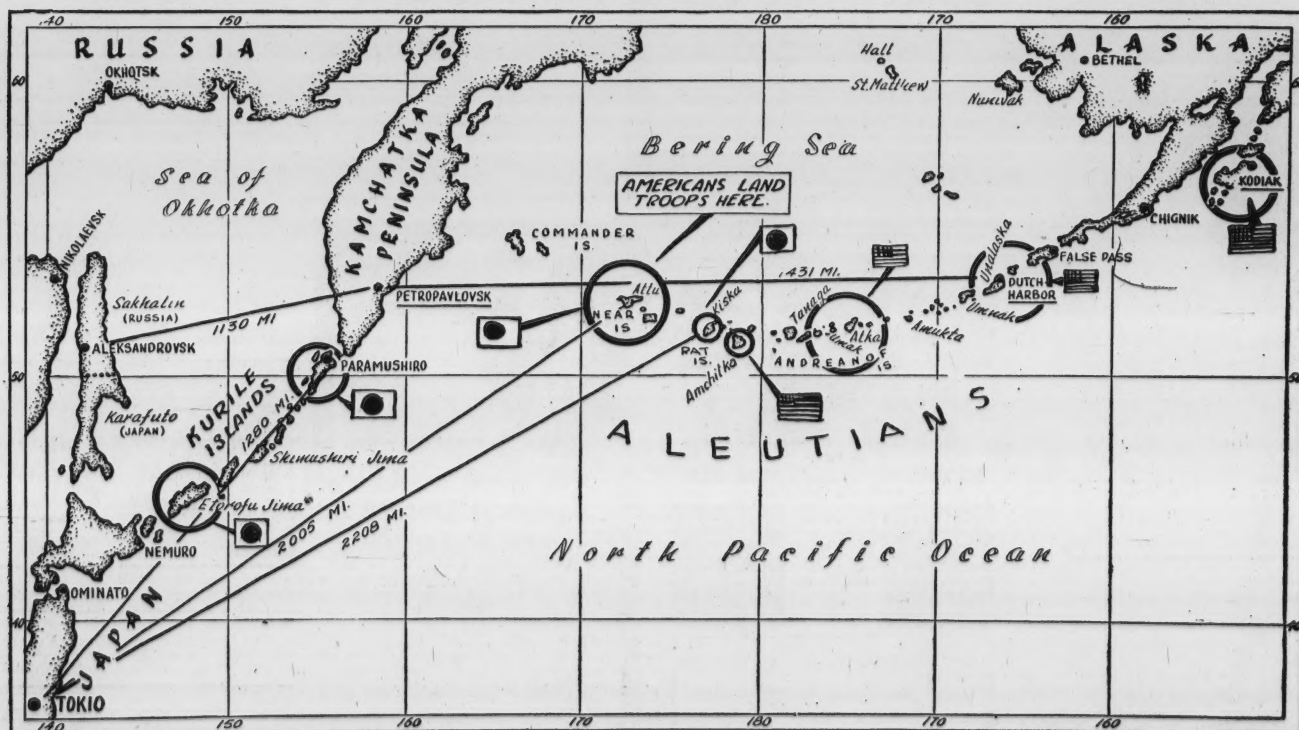
dairy products from the farms of the new world; materials of every kind needed to keep Fortress Britain supplied—and many battle fronts throughout the world. Here, perilously clinging with numbed fingers to a wave-swept raft, British seamen are seen on the left courageously managing



a half smile as a line is tossed to them from a rescuing cutter. Their ship had been torpedoed by an Axis submarine. On the right, two sailors hold on grimly to the heaving raft awaiting their turn to clamber aboard the cutter, which reached them just in time.



Where U.S. Is Seizing Stepping Stones for Advance on Japan



Japan no doubt intended to use the Aleutians as bases for attacks on North America. Now the U.S. Navy and Army and Air Force, aided by Canadians, is preparing to use them for the coming attack on Japan. Amchitka was occupied

in January. This week there was a landing in force on the westerly island of Attu. On Tuesday the U.S. troops were reported in possession of the key ridge of the island, and a final favorable outcome is probably now a matter of time only.

Kiska is strongly held by the Japanese, but with Attu gone, the island will find the problem of supply difficult, and an American attack upon it is expected in due course. It has been heavily bombed.